

PROTECTION.

HON. GROVE L. JOHNSON'S REPLY
TO COLONEL IRISH.

Facts and Figures—By Every Citizen Should Vote for Harrison and Morton.

A full and stenographic report of the eloquent address delivered by Hon. Grove L. Johnson, in the presence of an immense audience, at the Clarendon Opera House on Tuesday evening last, September 18th. Being introduced by the President of the meeting, Ed. F. Taylor, Mr. Johnson said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. The importance of the election that will soon take place in this nation cannot be overestimated. Every citizen, in casting his ballot, should bear in mind that he is voting for the candidate that will support him in the nation and in this State four electoral tickets are presented, each appealing to the suffrages of the people of this country. One is for the protection of the Prohibitionists or temperance people, those who denounce themselves Americans, but are really objects, those that we denounce and are proud to call Republicans; and those who denounce and are proud to name themselves Democrats. It will be my purpose to-night to endeavor to show you all reasons why every temperance man, why every American and every voter in the United States of America should cast his ballot in favor of those two honored sons of America, Harrison and Morton, for President and Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.]

A CLEAN FIGHT.

The personnel of the candidates is not before us. Let us assume, for the sake of argument and as a matter of fact, that all of the candidates, whatever may be their names, are pro-slavery and insufficient to entitle them to the suffrages of the people. Let us open this campaign, let us continue this campaign, let us win this fight without regard to personalities or to names. It is true that one party has contributed \$10,000 towards the campaign fund of the Democratic party but had a right to do it. He ought to do it, and every Republican candidate for office ought to contribute his share toward the payment of the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It comes with poor grace, in my opinion, from a man to attempt to belittle any of the contributions made by the friends of the people for the high cause of freedom of the United States, because of some little matters that may have occurred with reference to the management of a political campaign. Let us get back upon the principle if we can. If we are not entitled to win on principle we ought to fail. We cannot win because we do not convince the rest of the people we ought to fail. Appear to stand up for what is right and good; I believe in them; but appeals to the reason of the voter are better, and when, in the case of our party, we can combine on one and the same spirit, to the sentiment of the reason of the voter, we will be irresistible in the campaign. [Applause.]

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Have drifted, apparently, into one question, namely, as to the best manner of administering the finances of the Government. This has been made a campaign of the dollar and cent idea, and is as sufficient to entitle them to the suffrages of the people. Let us open this campaign, let us continue this campaign, let us win this fight without regard to personalities or to names. It is true that one party has contributed \$10,000 towards the campaign fund of the Democratic party but had a right to do it. He ought to do it, and every Republican candidate for office ought to contribute his share toward the payment of the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It comes with poor grace, in my opinion, from a man to attempt to belittle any of the contributions made by the friends of the people for the high cause of freedom of the United States, because of some little matters that may have occurred with reference to the management of a political campaign. Let us get back upon the principle if we can. If we are not entitled to win on principle we ought to fail. We cannot win because we do not convince the rest of the people we ought to fail. Appear to stand up for what is right and good; I believe in them; but appeals to the reason of the voter are better, and when, in the case of our party, we can combine on one and the same spirit, to the sentiment of the reason of the voter, we will be irresistible in the campaign. [Applause.]

THE TARIFF NOT A TAX.

As a matter of fact there is no tax upon us in this tariff question. As a matter of fact we are not taxed. As a matter of fact it is such an indirect taxation that like the pressure of the atmosphere upon us, which scientists tell us is the most important to the human being, when we walk around, it is so fitted to our form and to our needs that we feel it not, save that it gives us strength and power. And so with the indirect taxation of the tariff. The people none save Democratic politicians and orators. It oppresses and weakens, it oppresses and weakens the rich and it gives strength and life-blood to the nation and enables it to surround the world.

As I listened to Colonel Irish and the manner in which he depicted a man being taxed and said that it was the result of tariff taxation, I thought it a story of the old fable of the tortoise and the hare. Feared he was a total wreck financially, and that he had no basis in the Eric Bank, or any other bank. [Laughter.] So the individual who felt himself heavily taxed, as he listened to Colonel Irish, if he would like to go to the Eric Bank, he would find that he was taxed under the tariff in the slightest degree, except as he derives a benefit from it, and which repays him by repaying the nation.

PROTECTION AS INCIDENT TO THE TARIFF.

From the commencement of this entire issue, from the very initiation of this entire issue, in America, the revenues of the nation have been derived from the tariff collected in the custom-houses. That may not be misunderstood, that may be perfectly safe in stating this, that we are not taxed on the revenue of wool, from another, and that all he meant was the taste of the man when he had driven him out of work, have reduced the tax on manufactured and gilt chin.

Again, if there is anything under the sun that will make a laborer sit and enjoy a meal as he sits down to it with his wife and children, it is the feather that he is able to give to his child, or to his wife—the ostrich feather. The ostrich feather is a necessary life. It must be. Why? Because the Democratic party have adopted the tariff on ostrich feather \$257,633. [Applause and laughter.]

Again, if there is anything under the sun that will make a laborer sit and enjoy a meal as he sits down to it with his wife and children, it is the feather that he is able to give to his child, or to his wife—the ostrich feather. The ostrich feather is a necessary life. It must be. Why? Because the Democratic party have adopted the tariff on ostrich feather \$257,633. [Applause and laughter.]

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COSTA RICA.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ITS CAPITAL AND GENERAL AFFAIRS.

A Government "Palacio" and Gor-
geous Hall of Congress.—The Pres-
ident of a Small Republic.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN JOSE, September 10, 1888.

Midway between the oceans, in a cup-like hollow of the mountains that environ it, lies this modern capital—here called San José del Interior. A compact little city it is, with narrow streets that are laid out at right angles and paved with small, sharp stones; its low roofs red-tiled and its windows iron-barred after the prevailing fashion in all Hispano America.

The universal building material is adobe, and every house is whitewashed from eaves to pavement, producing an appearance of cleanliness quite foreign to this latitude. One misses the somber picturesqueness that characterizes most of the Spanish cities in Central and South America, but is reconciled to its absence since the peculiar odor of death and decay which hangs about ancient houses unpaired is also missing, together with much of the fever-breeding filth with which older cities teem.

San José is only about one hundred years old, but has suffered much at the hands of its neighbors in this aged country. It has grown up since the independence of Central America, for Cartago was the seat of government under the old Spanish dominion. The latter city (only fifteen miles distant, skirted by the Rio Cartago and overshadowed by a magnificent volcano of the same name) once boasted some two thousand inhabitants, fine churches and a population of 40,000. But the great earthquake of 1841 destroyed nearly all the houses and every sanctuary but one; a little later, during the revolution, the fires of patriotism burned so furiously that it was resolved to abolish every memorial of colonial servitude and establish a new "seat" for the new government, and it is evident that the conclusion cannot be far wrong.

The sun appears early in the spring and lasts till the middle of summer. The entire leaf, or only a portion, may be affected. The diseased portion is pale and greatly distorted, becoming strongly convex, protruding above, rarely below, or even in both directions on the same leaf.

The disease resembles that produced on various plants by plant lice. The structure of the leaf becomes dry and thickened; young stems are frequently diseased, becoming fleshy in the same way, and somewhat distorted. A whitish, fine, velvety appearance often occurs on the surface of diseased parts.

Let us examine further to see if we can find any marked difference between the healthy and diseased leaves—any change in the internal structure to account for the remarkable change in shape. A cross-section of a healthy leaf, well magnified, shows a row of firm, somewhat regular cells, with their flat sides to the regular surface. These form the epidermis, and beneath this is a layer of mesophyll, containing many small, shiny surfaces of the leaf. The epidermis contains no leaf green.

The cells of the next layer are placed with their ends toward the surface of the leaf and contain leaf green. When the disease develops these multiply, first by forming transverse partitions, then by dividing longitudinally, so that they form a thick, fleshy, irregular mass. The epidermis, though still smooth, appears to have lost its power of free movement. Seeing this day among her many records, I found documents dating back to 1598, proving it to have been a place of importance even at that early day. Costa Rica, it will be remembered, was one of the first-discovered portions of the American continent, Columbus having touched its shores on his third voyage, and established a colony there in 1502. Many Spaniards established themselves there.

Despite its air of newness, ambitious little San José is not unattractive. The patriots who built it seem to have had an eye to "republican simplicity" for none of the structures show any grandeur or architectural proportion, for them being more than one story in height. But there are other reasons for this low-mindedness in architecture—not only that it is the universal taste of the people, but also the fact that the saddle, the spur and the bit are used.

The local advantages of the two towns are about equal, Cartago being nearer the Atlantic, and San José nearer the Pacific.

It must be confessed, however, that the ruined old capital, though by no means so comfortable an abiding place as the smarter modern town, is far more interesting to the tourist.

The determining qualities that produced an entire leaf to plant like this,

and that the leaf is pale and thickened; young stems are frequently diseased, becoming fleshy in the same way, and somewhat distorted. A whitish, fine, velvety appearance often occurs on the surface of diseased parts.

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The commonplace woman.

We have read, as you know, for ages and ages, of a wily maid devoid of a spine.

A foolish prehistoric young person.

What on earth is an egg and cracker like?

I write to you now of a commonplace woman, shockingly healthy and fearfully fat; who never has headache or nervous prostration.

Commonplace? What could be more so than that?

She doesn't "do" Kenting cat-tails or rushes; nor has she a screen with a one-legged stool; she doesn't adore Charlotte Russe or powdered mannequins.

But prefers unromantic, commonplace pork.

She hasn't a quilt of crimson silk embroidery; she cannot afford Beethoven's sonatas; she hasn't a gift for the art decorative.

Pardon Japanese monsters on Yankee stone!

That stands in a corner to look so esthetic.

Her heart grieves to the soul the old household jar.

She never paints song birds nor cricket on chin—

To be bewondred every day in my tea-cups, tea-cakes, roses on ribbon or velvet.

And she still knew of the much hampered brass.

She cannot write poems that glow like a furnace; she can't sing as cold as the Appenine snow; for the cold chaps up her blushing lips into mere icicles.

There's a rush in the cub, and a hait in the flow.

She doesn't believe she was born with the mis-

Unless, it may be, to be healthy and well; Nor does she at all understand protoplasm.

And she's not one who does as a "self."

Not her's worse to be told of this common-

place woman.

Who owns neither bird, nor dog, nor pet cat;

They say that she's really in love with her hus-

band; Companion? What would be more so than that?

And when we all stand at the last dead trial,

What heart and where small are assigned each a part,

May the angels make room for the commonplace woman.

Who knows nothing of literature, science or art.

FANNIE B. WARD.

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for the cold chaps up her blushing lips into mere icicles.

There's a rush in the cub, and a hait in the flow.

She doesn't believe she was born with the mis-

Unless, it may be, to be healthy and well; Nor does she at all understand protoplasm.

And she's not one who does as a "self."

Not her's worse to be told of this common-

place woman.

THE COMMONPLACE WOMAN.

We have read, as you know, for ages and ages,

of a wily maid devoid of a spine.

A foolish prehistoric young person.

What on earth is an egg and cracker like?

I write to you now of a commonplace woman, shockingly healthy and fearfully fat;

she doesn't "do" Kenting cat-tails or rushes;

nor has she a screen with a one-legged stool;

she doesn't adore Charlotte Russe or powdered mannequins.

But prefers unromantic, commonplace pork.

She hasn't a quilt of crimson silk embroidery;

she cannot afford Beethoven's sonatas;

she hasn't a gift for the art decorative.

Pardon Japanese monsters on Yankee stone!

That stands in a corner to look so esthetic.

Her heart grieves to the soul the old household jar.

She never paints song birds nor cricket on chin—

To be bewondred every day in my tea-cups, tea-cakes, roses on ribbon or velvet.

And she still knew of the much hampered brass.

She cannot write poems that glow like a furnace;

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is sold at the following places: 10 P. Fisher, Room 21 Merchants' Exchange, with the American Express office; also the Cisco Grand and Palace Hotel News Stand; Market-street Ferry, and junction of Market and Clay Streets, San Francisco.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

The London "Times," having a letter from President Cleveland in its possession, after quoting passages from it, editorially says: "It would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly. The arguments which Cleveland uses are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free-trader would employ now. They are purely free-trade arguments, and as such we are glad to see Cleveland using them, though sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name."

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"The only benefit England ever receives from Ireland is when they emigrate to America and vote for free trade."—London Sunday Times.

"The demand for cheaper coats seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat."—Benjamin Harrison.

DANGEROUS CHARACTER OF THE ACTION UPON THE SCOTT BILL.

While it gratifies the people of the Pacific coast to secure from Congress a bill in any measure restrictive of Chinese immigration, the manner in which the Scott bill was brought to notice, its treatment in Congress, and the relation of the Administration to it, humiliate and shame us. It is, in short, more humiliating that to suppose party exigency we should be inclined for that, in justice, should long since have been granted to us.

The action of the House of Representatives in refusing to direct its enrollment committee to deliver the bill when duly passed by both Houses of Congress to the President for approval or rejection, was properly characterized by Senator Stewart as "revolutionary." This condemnation of delay by the committee, if it is to become a precedent, is one of the most dangerous character, and puts the liberties of the people in jeopardy. As it is, it is humiliatingly disgraceful, and must reflect injuriously upon the capacity of Congress to deal honorably with great questions.

Ever since the foundation of the Government, in both the State and National Legislatures, the rule has been to transmit bills to the Executive immediately upon the completion of the enrollment, and to hasten that process by all possible legitimate means. That practice has taken on the form, and has all the force of law; it is inwoven with our system of legislation, and any attempt to depart from it must be accompanied by great evil. Let us see—aside from all the partisanship involved in the Chinese restriction bill—the what the exact situation was when Mr. Kilgore usurped the powers of Congress and stayed the will of the supreme authority of the people, by simply withholding his hand from the bill.

The Administration—and for the possess of the argument it makes no difference in such a case whether it is Democratic or Republican—procured the introduction of a bill in the House forbidding Chinese immigration. The bill was suddenly sprung upon the House by a representative whose constituency had not had the experience of contact with the Chinese evil. It was admittedly introduced for the express purpose of securing legislation upon the subject in the present Congress. It was a party measure, and no cancellation was made of the fact that it was expected to conserve the interests of the dominant political party. It was an Administration measure, and was considered in the White House prior to introduction. It was "railroaded" through the House without the usual reference to committee, and was passed under suspension of the rules.

Now, it must be borne in mind that the Pacific Coast delegates have been laboring diligently for a very long time to secure such legislation, but have been unable to bring the House, in which the party of the Administration has a majority, to the support of such measures that is essential to their passage. The sudden change in the temper of the majority was, therefore, all the more remarkable, especially when accompanied by a demand for the suspension of the rules and the immediate passage of the bill. The Pacific coast delegation, desiring a reasonable time to examine the measure, was denied the privilege of being allowed to take the "bill as it flew" content themselves with a few hasty amendments, and only such examination as could be made "on the run." Every plea of the Pacific men for a few hours' delay was scorned—not a moment of time could they gain, but the bill was rushed through and sent to the Senate within the hour.

It must be kept in view that the Administration had negotiated a treaty with China upon this very subject. It had been amended in the Senate, approved and sent to the Chinese Government for ratification. Meanwhile a bill to carry the treaty into effect had been prepared and was on its way through Congress according to usual routine. Without any official communication from the Chinese Government concerning its action upon the treaty, with nothing more than a vague rumor that the Emperor of China had rejected it, the whole scheme of treaty negotiations and legislation under it was suddenly abandoned. All the excuses made by the majority for non-legislation were thrown overboard; nothing more was said of "the wisdom of a convention with China before legislation," or of "the gross violation of international law and etiquette to legislate against a pending treaty." All these things were swept aside, and the Scott bill was passed.

In the Senate this extraordinary matter assumed a new phase. The very men who had been so hasty to pass the bill and who denied the Pacific coast opportunity to deliberate examine into its provisions, suddenly shifted their course, and now sought

to delay the bill. The party of the Administration found it had acted hastily, for no reliable news of the rejection of the treaty came from China; the flying rumors of a week before were unconfirmed; some hundreds of American citizens in China might be put in great peril should the Scott bill pass; or the treaty might be ratified, in which case to approve the restriction bill would be to insult the Chinese Empire and invoke serious complications—the bill must therefore be stayed in the Senate and the President's candidacy preserved from harm. But though some objections to its final passage were interposed in the Senate, that body took the Administration at its word, passed the bill and sent it back to the House. It was now the duty of the Enrolling Committee to enroll it and send it forthwith to the President.

But the President, caught in a political trap, had committed himself to a most dangerous precedent; having relied upon the ability of his party to delay the measure in the Senate until the fate of the Chinese treaty could be ascertained, while he and his party in the meantime reaped supposed political advantage by this newly-born solicitude to respond to the demand of the Pacific coast; he was now placed in a delicate, not to say perilous, position. Nothing remained therefore but to secure tactical advantage in order to gain time, while the cables about the world to China fussed with messages seeking information as to the fate of the treaty. In this dilemma the Chairman of the House Committee on Enrollment announced that he would withhold the bill from the Executive "out of courtesy to the Senate" where a resolution—by a Senator who believed the introduction and passage of the bill pending ratification of the treaty to be bad legislation—to stay the bill in its course was pending. And when the Senate tabled that resolution, and there was nothing for it but to pocket the bill and brazen out the revolutionary movement, as Mr. Kilgore had done.

So we have the novel situation presented, of the very men who denied the Pacific coast delegation so much as a minute of time in which to examine the bill; who rushed it through in hot haste and with pretended solicitude to extinguish the Chinese evil with one sweeping stroke of the legislative sabre, whipping about, and themselves seeking to delay, but not defeat, the very measure they had but just railroaded through. Mistaken in their calculation that the bill would catch upon legal briars and thorns in the Senate, and stick fast in that body between the rocks of old-time prejudices and international etiquette, they were now found begging for precisely that they had a few hours before denied to others.

We say that aside from all the partisan issues; distinct from the political claptrap and trickery hedging it about, this question of the action of the Enrollment Committee is of utmost importance in the history of American legislation, and of the most vital interest to the liberties of the people. As Representative Morrow well said, if the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, in the exercise of his discretion, delayed a bill to the President a day, he might withhold it for several days, for a week, a month or a year, and until the House peremptorily commands him to deliver it. If the measure involved the fate of battle the committee would not dare to turn the tide against our arms by such action, yet its position is that it has the power to do so. Strong enough on a party vote to secure approval from the House committee deliberately says to the people: "You may make the laws, but we will set it to them that they shall not become operative until our pleasure moves us." The President may veto a bill, but here is a legislative committee exercising greater power, and absolutely stopping the way between the Executive and the houses of legislation.

The energy necessary to eradicate the pests in the city ought to be reflected in activity by county officials to secure the cleanliness of suburban orchards and shrubbery. This State will certainly be called upon the coming winter to handle the whole subject with energy for the orchard interests generally. The fruit interests of this State cannot be left to the hazard of such dabling legislation concerning the insect pests as we have had in the past. Laws have been passed to compel orchardists to cleanse their trees and apply remedies for the pests, but for most part these laws have been ignored or defied, and the local inspectors appointed to enforce them have proved unequal to the task. California cannot afford a single season longer to put into form measures equal to conquering the evil wherever and whenever it appears.

THOSE ENGLISH QUOTATIONS.

The San Francisco Alta California is displeased with our explanation concerning the extract quoted to the London Times, declaring the Irish used only to England when they come to America and vote for free trade. We have distinctly stated that the quotation should have been credited to the London Sunday Times. Our esteemed contemporary is of the opinion that it cannot be a reliable precedent it cannot be applied in practice it erects a shield behind which a President of the United States can shelter himself from all touch by Congress so long as he can secure a bare majority to prevent the issuance of a motor of fraud and corruption; it is a thrust at the system of legislation from which if accepted as a reliable precedent it cannot easily recover and will be more than likely to break it down. 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[For the RECORD-UNION.]

SOUL BEAUTY.

How sweet sounds that myth of old
Which tells of Beauty's birth,
Of how she rose from ocean's foam
Immortal to the earth.

The goddess rising from the spray
That tips the fleeting bellow,
Yet springing to no deathless life,
From earth to heaven now.

It seems to speak across the void,
From ages afar.
Tell how human hearts may read
A lesson that is taught us now.

In every evening's sky,
In every rose that blooms on earth,
In every dewdrop's dye.

In every note that the soul,
As music sweetly swells,
Or falls upon the listening ear
The sound of distant bells.

It tells us though the sunset fades,
With the sun it goes,
Though dies from off the dewdrop's breast,
Its beauty pure and tender.

That though the frost may blight the rose
And the flower die,

There is a beauty of the soul
That Heaven seeks to cherish!

A beauty that will ever last,
To go with us to death, never

For though the outer enter fates
Its beauty lives forever.

JOHN F. VON HERZELICH.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

Nellie Palmer was lying on the lounge in her pretty bedroom, crying and looking very unhappy. And yet she had been married only six months; and to such a "nice, handsome man," as all the young ladies declared, that surely she ought to have been happy with him. And so she had been, until—until, to tell the truth, Bob Palmer, forgetting, or seeming to forget, that he was a married man, had recently taken to flirting with these very young ladies at all the parties in Middleton, leaving his wife to take care of herself. Surely it was enough to make any six-months' wife cry—especially one so sensitive as Nellie.

Not that Robert Palmer loved his little wife a bit less than on the day of his marriage—neither that Nellie suspected him of it, or a moment doubted his morals any more than he did his constancy. But Mr. Palmer was a gay young man, and loved to amuse himself and be amused. He liked the society of pretty and lively women, both married and single; and, in a word, he liked to flirt, and saw no harm in it. So, while he hung over the young ladies' chairs, laughing and paying gay compliments, or promenading with them, his wife, Nellie, would be looking over a photographic album, or conversing solemnly with some old gentlemen, or noticing some shy and awkward child, while pretending to be unconscious of her husband's proceedings. Not that she was compelled to enjoy herself in this solemn way—she, usually so bright and pretty, and agreeable—but she had no time for anything else now. Of late all her livelier and brighter hours had left her, and she answered absently and smiled listlessly, and, if compelled to dance or sing, did so out of time and out of tune, to her husband's great vexation. It is thus that many a young wife settles down into a dull and faded old woman, while her husband grows handsomer and heartier, and thinks what on earth could have so changed her.

"Hallo! I'm crying again, I declare!" exclaimed Mr. Bob Palmer, suddenly ceasing his little whistle, as he entered the room, returning from his office; "what's the matter now, Nellie? Canary refused to sing, or Madame Vigilini not put flowers enough in your bouquet?"

"Oh, Bob, I can't bear you!" sobbed Nellie, beginning afresh.

"Look here, Ellen," said her husband, sitting down on the lounge and speaking more seriously; "I don't like this at all. I never come home that your eyes are not red and swollen with crying. What have you to say about it? I am going to go sniveling about the house. In this fashion, and hopping away in corners, looking sulky and miserable, as you did last night at Macklin's. Why, people will think me a perfect do-mestic tyrant!"

"Ah, Bob, don't speak so! I can't help it, indeed. I feel so miserable. You make me sick, Bob."

"I suppose it is rich! Perhaps you will be good enough to let me know of what enormity I've been guilty, that has turned you into a modern Niobe?"

"Nothing really wrong, dear; but, oh! if you knew how much a wife thinks of her husband's love, and—"

Here poor Nellie broke down again.

"What? Her eyes opened very wide.

"This isn't really absurd. So, she's jealous?"

"Indeed, no, dear Bob! But—but!"

she could hardly speak for the choking in her throat—"you can't understand the pride a woman takes in having her husband treat her with affection and respect before every one, or how it humbles and mortifies her to be neglected by him, and have other women consider themselves her rivals, like Isabel Baden."

Mr. Bob Palmer laughed outright, and then he grew angry.

"You're an absurd little fool, Nellie," he said. "As if Isabel Baden were anything to me beyond a pleasant and agreeable young woman to amuse one's self with."

"She don't think so," said Nellie; "and—the others don't think so. All they think you are getting tired of your wife, and Isabel flatters herself that she has cut me out, and is trying to let people see it."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Bob, rising impatiently from the lounge. "I'm astonished at you, Nellie. You don't deserve my credit for more sense, as well as temper, than he added, severely. "I wish you'd annex yourself in society as I do, instead of going moping about in this fashion. You can't expect to have me tied to your aprons-skins; and I'd much rather see you flirting a little yourself than skulking away in holes and corners, like a spider, with your butt端es of husband to see if you can't detect him in doing wrong. You make me quite ashamed of you, I declare."

Mr. Palmer took his hat and walked out of the room with an air of mingled dignity and injured innocence. His wife sat up, wiped away her tears and mused awhile with eyes flashing and cheeks flushed with wounded and indignant feeling.

"Yes," she said to herself, "since he has requested it, I will annex myself 'as he does,' and see how he looks it! Ashamed of me, is he? And he did not use to be so when we were gay and happy. Oh, Bob, I only know that you were."

And once more, despite her resolution closing her eyes and pressing her finger upon them, the tears would come.

There was to be, that very evening, a party at Colonel Johnston's, and Nellie took particular pains in dressing herself. She had been, of late, rather care-free and gay, and was now reviewing her extrovert life, her husband's glance approval and his remark that the pink was becoming to her. In consequence eyes and cheeks were brighter, and spirits more buoyant as she entered.

Johntown's crowded drawing-room held they paid their respects to hostess, and then the guests, most of them unacquainted, in Miss Baden's brilliant, confident girl who tried to entice him before his marriage; and, at the same moment, a gentleman addressed Mrs. Palmer. She answered mechanically, unable to withdraw her attention from her husband and his companion, and, as she did so, her eyes met those of the whole glass a delicate brown. If we now separate the glasses a little the paint collects in drops, and the tint partly disappears. If we take the thin glass and place it on a few drops of green paint, and then press it against one of the other glasses, the tint will pass through the layer of brown dots. The side of the chameleon is, roughly speaking, made up of these such layers, with dots of pigment called chromophores between them. These dots may be contracted or spread out in thin layers, the resulting color depending on the color of the chromophores.

The power of adapting color to surrounding objects is, however, not universal, as it is to be found in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms.—*The States Cross.*

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WHY SOME OF THEM ARE NOT PURE.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder is a fact not questioned by anyone; but the questions are frequently asked: Why do not other manufacturers, also, put up pure baking powders, free from lime, alum, and other adulterants? Is it a fact that the Royal is the only pure and wholesome baking powder made?

There are three classes of these articles: The cheap powders which are made of alum and are conceded to be poisonous; the phosphate powders containing from 8 to 12 per cent. of lime, which is an ingredient of the phosphate used in them, and inseparable from it; and the cream of tartar powders.

The cream of tartar baking powders, to which class the Royal belongs, to be pure must be made from absolutely pure materials. The ordinary cream of tartar of the market contains lime. The Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes by which the lime is totally eliminated. There is no other process by which cream of tartar can be freed from lime—made 100 per cent. pure—in quantities practical for commercial purposes. Other baking powder makers, not being able to obtain these chemically pure goods (which are used exclusively in the Royal), are dependent upon the cream of tartar of the market, refined by the old-fashioned methods, by which it is impossible to remove the lime and other impurities.

These are the reasons why the Royal is absolutely pure, while other baking powders contain lime or alum.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder not only renders it more perfectly wholesome, but its freedom from all extraneous substances makes it of higher leavening strength and effectiveness.

OUR FRUIT.

PRESENTED TO THE ODD FELLOWS AT LOS ANGELES.

Courtesy of the Los Angeles People to the Northern Friends Grand Display.

The following interesting account of what is going on at Los Angeles, from which one of our townsmen, will be ready with:

LOS ANGELES, September 18, 1888.
RECORD-UNION:—*My* dear friends,
I wish to be pleased to let you something
about the fruit exhibition project to dis-
play the products of San Joaquin and El Dorado counties at the session of the
Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.,
now being held at Los Angeles. To en-
lighten you, some day I may for these lines,

gathered from the car boys above named a
carload of choice fruits, and left Sacramento
in charge of Mrs. E. B. Peeler, of Woodland, was
at this city yesterday.

Mrs. T. R. Stephens, of Placerville, is visiting
J. N. Bell, and wife of Dixon, are visiting L.
Bell, the auctioneer, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ostman and daughter
Heinen have returned to us.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mason came to us
from San Francisco, and are staying at the
Hotel Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henney and Miss Anna
Henney have come to us.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howell and Miss Bryde have re-
turned to us.

Miss Eva Madden, who has been visiting Miss
Colia Simmons, has returned to her home in San
Francisco.

W. H. Smith and wife of Sutter county, are
visiting here.

Mrs. C. D. Carr and Miss Minnie Carus have
returned from their vacation.

Assistant General Master Mechanic William
McKenzie will leave for Oakland in a few days
to take charge of the railroad shops at that place.

Mrs. J. Clark and Master Eddie Clark, accom-
panied by Miss Jessie Elworthy, left on
Tuesday morning for San Francisco and vicinity.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday:
General F. W. Clegg, and daughter, from New
England; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Nash, Forest
Hill; L. B. Adams, Grand Rapids, Mich.;
W. H. Boyd, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fast shippers, devotees of much of this time,
the shipping of oranges from this section of the
country, and the various varieties, and the
fruits will be present.

In an artistic manner on the table, several
varieties of oranges, and the various varie-
ties of the orange, the emblem of the order.

The Chevalier P. E. Plant, who has been
in charge of the fruit exhibit, and the various
branches of the order by presenting them to
the motto of the degree of embossed on the
table, and the following short address on
the subject.

To the Officers and Grand Representatives of the
Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.—GREETING:

It is with pleasure that we present to you
the State of California, on the river of the
same name. It is the capital city of California,
and the people are friendly.

Thirteen hundred Odd Fellows live here, and
support six flourishing lodges, two encamp-
ments, and the Knights of Pythias, and the
Degree Lodge, one Grand Council of Patri-
archs Militant, and an Association of Veterans
of Old Companions.

At \$150,000, the cornerstone of which was laid
by the Sovereign Lodge at its session of 1869.

Sacramento is the great and most populous
of the great deciduous fruit-producing section of the
State, and it is from her depots that the ship-
ment of fruit to the world is made.

A Times reporter was shown some especially
choice samples of George's last peaches

from Placerville, several oranges from Sacra-
mento, and Cornelian grapes from Sacra-
mento, and apricots, pears, plums, apples and
other fruits all up the valley.

On the 15th instant, the first fast fruit train
left Sacramento, and the various branches of
the order will be present.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday:
General F. W. Clegg, and daughter, from New
England; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Nash, Forest
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